111 EC1 Hungary

1: Indiana U. The Hungarians. Subcontractor's Monograph, HRAF-5, Indiana-19, prepared for HRAF in 1955. In typescript.

Pp. xii, 267.

HRAF copy in typescript.

/This handbook on the Hungarians was prepared for the Human Relations Area Files according to a prescribed outline and presents a broad cultural survey of the Hungarians. It includes sections on Hungarian history, geography, population, somatology, language, social structure, patterns of living, artistic and intellectual trends, religion, communication, public welfare, agricultural and industrial potential, and politics. Bibliographical citations and additional references appended to each section will be found in category 116 only; an extensive bibliography provided at the end of the source has been filed under category 113. Pagination has been assigned by HRAF. --Analyst/

Field date: none
Analyst: Eugene Lerner

Evaluation: Ethnologist-4
Processed in 1956

2: Pálóczy-Horváth, George. In Darkest Hungary. London: Victor Gollancz Ltd., 1944.

Pp. 158; introduction by Michael Károlyi

Yale: Bq 75. 5t

/Written in collaboration with an Hungarian peasant, In Darkest Hungary explores the social history of the Hungarian peasantry from the ninth to the twentieth century. The author provides a vivid description of the relationship between master and serf as seen through the eyes of the common people--Analyst/

Field date: no date
Analyst: Robert Flynn

Evaluation: Historian-3
Processed in 1955

3: Kemény, George. Economic Planning in Hungary: 1947-9. London and New York: Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1952.

Pp. vi, 146; preface; appendix; index.

Yale: Nc95. A97. 952k.

[Dr. Kemeny, an economist and Under-Secretary for Finance in Hungary from 1945 to 1948, when the Hungarian Three-year Plan of 1947-9 was formed and enacted, discusses the aims and results of this plan, which was necessary for the reconstruction and expansion of the Hungarian economy. The main aims of the plan--industrialization (mainly heavy industry) and an increase in the standard of living are discussed in terms of problems such as investment priorities and the allocation of resources, including labor, wage and price policy, credit, monetary and tax policy, cost management and foreign trade are treated. The author discusses factors which influenced the character of these policies: the economic and social background, the degree of nationalization, the amount and type of administrative control imposed. The main emphasis is on industry, although there are sections devoted to agriculture, wholesale trading, and banking. The Appendix contains 12 tables. --Analyst]

Field date: 1945-1948
Analyst: Trica Skidmore

Evaluation: Government official--5
Processed in 1955.

5: Bano, Istvan. Birth and Transformation of the Hungarian Folk Epic. Ethnográfia - Népélet, the Journal of the Hungarian Ethnographic Society, 50th year, No. 1-2. Place of publication not specified, 1939.

Pp. 12; HRAF pagination

HRAF copy of typescript of translation.

/In this article the author, using material gathered in conversations with people in two rural Hungarian districts, investigates the relationship between the everyday speech of common people and the forms of the folk epic, which he defines in its broadest terms to include all verbal folk tradition that is narrative rather than lyrical or dramatic. He attempts to explain the process by which certain types of ordinary conversation, particularly story-telling and brief, pithy sayings or expressions, pass into literary forms- anecdotes, proverbs, riddles, legends, etc. He also considers the relationship between the social status of story-tellers and their attitude toward the tales they tell and toward their audience. --Analyst/

Field date: none
Analyst: Anne Dyer Murphy

Evaluation: Ethnologist--4, 5
Processed in 1955

6: Viski, Karoly. Ethnic Groups and Regions. In: The Handbook of Hungarian Philology, pp. I, 33, Budapest: The Hungarian Academy of Sciences, 1938.

HRAF Manuscript

[This is an extremely condensed presentation of the ethnic groups and regions in Hungary, with reference to historical roots, geographical location, and names, and occasionally to distinctions such as topographical and economic characteristics. A list of references is appended to each discussion of a major group or region. --Analyst]

Field date: none
Analyst: Masha Vorobiov

Evaluation: Ethnologist 4, 5
Processed in 1955

7: Jászi, Oscar. The Choices in Hungary. In Foreign Affairs, Vol. 24, 1945-46, pp. 453-465. New York: Foreign Affairs, 1946.

Yale: Oz10. F76. v. 24.

[The author of this article attempts to clarify the political situation in Hungary after its conquest by the Red Army. He maintains that Russian Communism has lost its hold upon the minds of the Communist leaders as well as upon the masses. The author presents figures of the 1946 election through which the Small Landholders Party came to power. It is the writer's contention that the Hungarian people have a choice between complete subjugation to the Russians and the intelligent acceptance of a certain degree of beneficial nationalization without the sacrifice of independence.--Analyst]

Field date: none
Analyst: June Orloff

Evaluation: Social Scientist--4, 5
Processed in 1955

8: Schweng, L.D. Economic Planning in Hungary Since 1938. Ann Arbor: Edward Brothers Inc., 1951.

Pp. v; 75; 8 tables, bibliography.

Yale: Nc15.1.1951S.

[This study presents the details of the recent Three-Year and Five-Year Plans in Hungary. The author compares the planned production with actual output and discusses the reasons for the discrepancies in the figures. There is much information pertaining to the investments made by the government in industry while these plans were in operation. Standard of living, national income, and employment are discussed and analyzed in a thorough manner. --Analyst]

Field date: no date
Analyst: June Orloff

Evaluation: Social Scientist - 4, 5
Processed in 1955

111 EC1 Hungary

9: Eppstein, John, ed. Hungary. British Survey Handbooks, Vol. 4. Great Britain: Cambridge University Press, 1945.

Pp. vii, 88, 1 map.

Yale: Bq76.1r

[This clear and brief handbook is in a series, written collectively, of which Eppstein is the general editor. The handbook includes an historical outline of Hungary (900-1919). The following chapters, while discussing recent conditions in Hungary (i.e., economic, social, and political conditions as well as foreign affairs from 1919-1944), also include pertinent historical material that shows the development of these conditions. Throughout the book the author points out the need for social, political, and agrarian reforms. --Analyst]

Field date: none
Analyst: Robert Flynn

Evaluation: Social Scientist-4
Processed in 1955

111 EC1 Hungary

10: Viski, Károly. Hungarian Peasant Customs. Budapest: Dr. George Vajna & Co., 1932.

Pp. 187; 32 plates; preface.

Yale: Bq75.49g

[This account of Hungarian peasant customs is arranged according to the seasonal activities of the Hungarian countryside and the life cycle of its inhabitants. The author carefully traces the pagan origins of many of the religious festivals celebrated by the Hungarian peasants. His deseriptive passages are liberally sprinkled with Hungarian proverbs, folk-songs and superstitions, thus giving the reader an understanding of common peasant attitudes as well as a cursory sampling of Hungarian folk literature. --Analyst]

Field date: none
Analyst: Robert Lee

Evaluation: Ethnologist-4, 5
Processed in 1955

111 ECI Hungary

11:Karolyi, Alexander F., Hungarian Pageant. Budapest: Dr. George Vajna & Co. Publishers, 1931?

Pp. 113; sixteen illustrations, seven songs

Yale: Bq75n. 939k

/A general picture of native Hungarian folk-lore is presented through the description of folk dancing, music, and art, a description of religious and secular festivals, and a description of marriage customs. A revival of interest in folklore began during the second decade of this century with the forming of the "Pearly Bouque," a cooperative society which became a national institution with chapters throughout Hungary. As this study shows, it had a rich tradition to draw from. Of perhaps special interest is the placing, in a national setting, of the work of the modern composers Bartók and Kodály in collecting and arranging folk music. The book contains many photographs, some of which show native dress--Analyst./

Field date: none
Analyst: Robert Flynn

Evaluation: Ethnologist-4, 5
Processed in 1956

12: Free Europe Committee. The Hungarian Oil Industry. Mid-European Studies Center. New York: National Committee for a Free Europe, 1954.

Pp. viii, 105; 8 Tables; 1 Chart; 1 Map; Appendix; Bibliography.

Library of Congress: HD 9575. H82F7.

[This analysis of the development of a Hungarian petroleum industry and its economic significance provides useful data not readily available to the English reader. It describes the geological background and early growth of the industry, the explorations and discoveries that made it possible, and the various foreign and domestic concessions that exploited the oil deposits prior to 1920 and between 1920-1948. In the light of what appears clearly to be expert analysis, probably by a Hungarian refugee specialist affiliated with the NCFE, of communist statements and statistics together with information from private sources, this study presents a picture of the current state of the Hungarian industry and an evaluation of its future potential and probable development. --Analyst]

Field date: no date
Analyst: Jack Crane

Evaluation: Unknown - 4
Processed in 1956

13: Hungary. A Day in the Life of a Worker. Washington, D.C.: Legation of the Hungarian People's Republic, 1952.

Pp. 31.

Library of Congress: HD 8419. H92 A53.

[This official Communist publication portrays what is said to be the great improvement in living and working conditions which took place in Hungary as a result of the change in the postwar political structure of the country. To exemplify these alleged improvements, the brochure describes the present mode of life of an average, i.e. non-specialized or Stakhanovite, worker at the Matyas Rakosi Iron Works on the Budapest island of Csepel. Following a somewhat lyrical description of the new two-room apartment now available to workers such as Ferenc Gergely, the booklet then pictures the now changed worker-management relations, the organization of labor, and the various benefits and privileges said to exist at the plant. A number of photographs are scattered throughout the text to illustrate existing conditions. --Analyst]

Field date: no date
Analyst: Jack Crane

Evaluation: Government (Propagandist) 3
Processed in 1956

14: Evans, Stanley G. Hungary's Churches Today. Hungary Today, Series 6. London: Hungarian News and Information Service, 1953.

Pp. 32.

Library of Congress: BR. 817. H8E8

[This pamphlet by the Reverend Stanley Evans briefly examines the early history and current position of the Church, both Protestant and Catholic faiths, in the Hungarian People's Republic. The author categorically denies allegations heard in the West regarding a lack of religious freedom under a Communist regime. He also views with sympathy the government's measures regulating Church-State relations and apparently accepts without question the state's thesis concerning the anti-state activities of the high Catholic clergy, particularly in the case of Cardinal Mindszenty, as well as the official bona fides of the Communist Peace Movement. The pamphlet unintentionally sheds light on the effectiveness of the "splitting tactics" of the Communists in their approach to established and dissident Churches. The author visited Hungary in the autumn of 1950. His brochure is prefaced by W. Bryn Thomas, Chairman of the British Hungarian Friendship Society. --Analyst]

Field date: 1950
Analyst: Jack Crane

Evaluation: Social Scientist--3
Processed in 1956

15: Kárpáti, Antoine. Hungary's Social Development. Budapest: Athanaeum, 1943.

Pp. 70.

Library of Congress: HN418.H9.K32.

[This source is concerned with the social welfare and social insurance schemes and legislation in Hungary from the reconstruction period after World War I up to 1943. It presents data on the various types of social insurance (pensions for civil servants, war veterans, the aged, accident insurance, sickness insurance); scholarships for students; tax rates and exemptions; credit schemes; housing projects; land reform; and labor legislation. The author compares Hungary's social development with that of Czechoslovakia and Rumania in a far from dispassionate and objective manner. --Analyst]

Field date: no date
Analyst: Eugene Lerner

Evaluation: Government Official - 3
Processed in 1956

16: Hungary. Constitution of the Hungarian People's Republic.
Budapest: Athanaeum Nyomda N.V., 1949.

Pp. 20.

Library of Congress: Law # 1 1949.

[This source is the Constitution or fundamental law of the Hungarian People's Republic. It includes sections on economic organization, social structure, organs of state authority, local organs of state power, judicial structure, civil rights and obligations, the electoral system, and national symbols. --Analyst]

Field date: no date
Analyst: Eugene Lerner

Evaluation: none
Processed in 1956

20: Gyorgy, Andrew. Postwar Hungary. The Review of Politics, Vol. 9, No. 3, July, 1947. pp. 297-321. Notre Dame (Ind.): University of Notre Dame, 1947.

Yale: Oal0. R31.9

[This source is concerned with political events in post-World War II Hungary up to the Communist seizure of power in 1946. The data presented and analyzed cover the political situation of the period: the forming of the Republic, the New National Assembly, the promulgation of the Constitution, trials of war criminals, the coalition government and the gradual domination of it by the Communists; the land reform and the nationalization of industry under the three-year plan; relations between church and state; and the position of Hungary with regard to the Soviet Union. --Analyst]

Field date: no date
Analyst: Eugene Lerner

Evaluation: Social Scientist - 4
Processed in 1956